Diag 1 shows Parry's design. When facsimile distribution center 130 receives (1) a facsimile, it stores the facsimile and associates a URL with the storage location in center 130 (paragraph 0016); and then center 130 sends (2) a notification/URL to web server printer 118, which retrieves (3,4) the facsimile from center 130 (paragraph 0018).

Diag 2 shows Lodwick's design. Spooling server 50 receives and stores a print job, when a user inputs (1) PIN/job number or printer polling device 100 polls (1) server 50, server 50 sends (4) the print job to printer polling device 100 (column 3 line 15-20).

Diag 3 shows our design. Printer 57 sends (1) a number to first server 63, it translates the number into a URL of a document in second server 62, and sends (2) the URL to printer 57; which, according to the URL, retrieves (3, 4) the document from second server 62 (claim 6).

In the office action, the Examiner, by Lodwick in view of Parry, suggests Parry's facsimile distribution center 130 sends (2 drawn in dot line between Diag 1 and 2) a notification to Lodwick's printer polling device 100. But we find that **Lodwick's design does not accept the notification**, and our arguments are as follows:

1. Because Lodwick concerns firewall issue (column 2 line 1-48), he wants to use "pull" technology (column 2 line 54-61, column 5 line 49-60), i.e., printer polling device 100 initiates contact with spooling server 50. But Parry's notification (2 dot line) is "push" technology, i.e., facsimile distribution center 130 initiates contact with printer 118. Lodwick does not accept "push" technology in his design (column 1 line 64-67), and says "the spooling server need not initiate contact with any device" (column 5 line 57-58). So Lodwick does not allow facsimile distribution center 130 to initiate contact with his devices (i.e., to initiate to send notification to printer 120/100).
2. Lodwick say "Security is achieved by the fact that the printer 120 is not passively accepting any and all connections from the outside. The printer polling device 100 is initiating connections to a specific, trusted location, the spooling server 50" (column 6 line 42-46). That is, Lodwick does not let his printer 120/100 to passively accept any connections from the outside. Receiving notification, as the Examiner's suggestion, lets printer 120/100 to passively accept a connection

from facsimile distribution center 130 for the notification, which contradicts Lodwick's design.

3. Lodwick's printer polling device 100 does not have the function of receiving notification (FIG. 8, column 13 line 64 – column 14 line 11). In order to receive notification, Lodwick has to modify device 100 and his design.
4. Rather than notification method, Lodwick uses polling technology, and names his device as printer polling device. So when a new print job comes in to spooling server 50, he teaches uses printer polling device 100 to poll the new job (column 3 line 37-39, column 6 line 40-47, FIG. 6 column 11 line 35-51).
5. Lodwick designs spooling server 50 to use PIN/job number to fetch print job securely (column 9 line 1-5, column 14 line 19-34, column 6 line 44-46). As server 50 is capable of fetching print job for PIN securely, and print jobs are stored in server 50, it is no reason that when a use inputs a PIN in printer polling device 100, it needs to send the PIN to another server without purpose.
6. Parry teaches to use facsimile distribution center 130 to receive a facsimile, store the facsimile in memory, and associate a URL with the storage location (paragraph 0016). Parry's design has no function of using center 130 to receive PIN/number from users, and translate PIN to URL. It is obvious that Parry can not teach "send a number to first server 63 for translating to URL" (claim 6).

Hence we know that Lodwick's design does not accept notification, and Parry's design does not have the function of receiving PIN and translating PIN to URL, so Lodwick in view of Parry cannot teach the function of first server of our claim 6.

Centralized system via Non-centralized system

Lodwick uses one spooling server 50 to hold contents from different content providers "a newspaper, a magazine, a periodical, a document provider..." (column 4 line 2-6).

Parry uses one facsimile distribution center 130 to store facsimiles, and links URLs to the facsimiles in facsimile distribution center 130 (paragraph 0016).

So we know that spooling server 50 and facsimile distribution center 130 are centralized systems that store all documents from different organizations together.

In the full implementation of our design in the Internet, unlimited number of printers, via one first server 63, print documents distributed in unlimited number of Internet servers 62 owned by different organizations. So in our design, there is not a

centralized server to store documents together like spooling server or facsimile distribution center. The purpose of first server 63 is to use one server to redirect the printer to unlimited number of servers 62. The URLs in first server 63 link to documents in world-wide second servers 62. That is, after a printer is configured to access one Internet server 63, it can print documents in world-wide servers (user case 1-3, page 7 line 19 – page 10 line 11). In user case 3 (page 9 line 30), banks process account statements in their own different servers 62, with the help of one server 63, a printer can print account statements for people that have accounts in different banks.

In Lodwick and Parry design, printed documents are stored in spooling server or facsimile distribution center. The owners of the documents are not the persons who manage the centers. So they may have security concerns when their documents are stored in center servers. Because of the need to store documents in center servers, the documents can not be created dynamically to serve real-time print request, like printing bank account statements by customers (bank account statements, our user case 3, page 9 line 30).

In our design, second server 62 stores or dynamically creates documents (user case 3, page 9 line 30), and second servers 62 belong to the owners of the documents. So there are no document security concerns, and documents can be created dynamically after receiving print requests from users.

Hence we know that neither spooling server 50 nor facsimile distribution center 130 teaches the function of first server 63, and the distribution of printed documents in world-wide unlimited number of second servers 62.

We request Examiner to consider our above arguments and allow claims 6-8.

Respectfully submitted,

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December 22, 2009
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